

the above title an exceedingly at-

There are certain little evils which a novice is almost sure to commit, but which John Oldsacre recommends him to avoid if he would hasten his period when his performances shall be accepted. A literary aspirant in forwarding his manuscript to the editor of a magazine, should politely explain that he is an amateur, for not doing he can hardly fall to prejudice editors against his MSS. He should beware also of certain delicate habits which very probably tend to him elegant yet refinements, such as the use of italics, and of the use of the word "editor" in the corner, but implying an expenditure impossible to the man who writes well enough to write for his bread. No less tactfully unmaterial is the practice, not uncommon among the young, of writing a note to an editor and disclaiming with it the right to expect to be paid for his services. It is a note to be written and indignantly that the honor of appearing in his estimable columns is all the reward that is asked. To an established journal the trilling name due for any ordinary article is a matter of course, and the editor is not expected to dispute an editor by the offer of unpaid labor. If a writer and legitimately presented. Still more little is the custom of appealing to the editor in *forma puerilis* for a place upon his staff or for editorial contributions, feeling that the editor, by the nature of his office, is bound to begeth inferiority set inconsistent with the modest literary power. There is, in a word, but one simple and sufficient test of capacity for contribution in all other arts, trades and professions, and that is the test of the market for the workman. In every argument of illustration which commands the author of this volume warns all beginners against attempts to bring personal influence up to the editorial stairs instead of taking their chance fairly and squarely in the open market place. The volunteers, instead of dwelling with complacency on the instances where editors and readers, who are but human, have made mistakes.

highest rate of remuneration for the periodical essayist and reviewer. The shilling monthly gave on an average rather less than half the sum, while in a certain high-class weekly the rate was only a few pence. The following book notice, which has perhaps inspired the patient study of two bulky volumes, and which, when done conscientiously, has assumed several days, has only ten dollars as pecuniary equivalent. Another literary work, which has been the subject of a long course of reading and writing, pays \$2.50 a column and other papers of less estimate in proportion. Moreover, work of this kind is difficult to get, and is doled out in minutes and infrequent portions. Scarcely one writer on any subject is asked to contribute more than a single article every week throughout the year. Turning to the magazines, our author affirms that if a single writer contrived to make a monthly appearance in one or other of them (and that is not a very easy thing to do), he might reckon on the result as being fairly good, say \$750 per annum. It was, we are assured, no well, that even Mr. Malloch, who not only writes well, but has caught the subtitle—whose work is welcomed by the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Cornhill Magazine*, and the *Quarterly Review*—can make no money by his pen quite insufficient to allow him to regard literature as his career. It is clear, then, so far as English reviews, magazines, and weeklies are concerned, that Scott's saying is still true enough, that literature is not a tolerable stock, is decidedly unsafe as a career.

There is no doubt that journalism, in the narrow sense which comprehends only the writer for daily newspapers, can give aye a somewhat better account of itself. Every daily journal has a large staff of correspondents, to a large and better equipped staff. The daily newspaper is not a periodical, and its contributors are not editorialists or reviewers. In addition to the editors, sub-editors, and special correspondents, the

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ally declared that his master "never falsified the lie." Not content with the common sources at his last resting place, Caenotour penetrates to the prison where he could find the man who had been with him where he died, and visits the congenial place where groaned in spirit over the coat out of bows and the tattered trousers that dated the dandy's clouded setting. "*J'ai vu le cadavre et le cadavre arien à l'inquiry*" he says, "*et j'ai dit: c'est là que j'ai vu une place dans l'histoire*" (*et j'ai dit: c'est là que j'ai vu une place dans l'histoire*). He could not afford to give clothes, but he mended Brummell's suit *con amore* while the Beau lay in bed.

It is said that in the cotton districts of England a person who is a grandfather is a person of no account. But in the case of Brummell, the question of status is matter of dispute; some affirming that he was a porter to the Treasury, others that he was in Lord Bateman's household, and again that he was a confectioner. Captain Jones does not see the question, but he decides that the answer was "I am not a grandfather," where Jenkinson, the first Lord James, took lodgings at his house, attracted to the perfect penmanship of Beau Brummell's father in "Lodgings to Let." This intention led to protection and patronage—such as the election of Brummell to the office of secretary to Lord North, and thence to a goodriage and a good many sinucures; as the "Lodgings to Let" eventually cut up the share of nearly £70,000. This divided estate was shared by Brummell, Lord Bateman, and Brummell's son had increased to £100,000, and Brummell's son to £100,000. We have seen he was a Eton; thence he went to Oxford; at 16 he was a cornet, and at 18 a captain; but the army was not his destiny, and he left at 20.

With the funds, yielding five per cent, he could probably have continued to keep a head upon his shoulders, but he was not content.

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called upon to construe a provision that the voter should have resided in thirty days next preceding the election. The voter, however, had been a bona fide bona resident of the county on September and cast the vote in question held on the 21st of October. The question was sustained on the ground that the specified term of residence must be construed as counting the day on which the election is held.

There are chapters on the conduct of voters, ineligible candidates, a preliminary, the payment of taxes as a prerequisite to suffrage, naturalization, the liability of voters to military service, the duties of voters, tests, and official commissions. Very numerous and interesting points in administration. Thus, in treating of the conduct of voters, mention is made of a case in Illinois, where the voters in a certain precinct were ordered to stand in a line in question at issue, and therefore the government to refrain from voting. The parties to this agreement did, in fact, however, and legal proceedings were instituted to prevent their votes from being counted. The agreement was held to be void, and the action upon was unlawful and could not be maintained.

A case in Maine is cited in the chapter on ineligible candidates where it appeared that a person voted for a person named Albee when no such person was in the county. The State House and Senate and Council having no power to declare the office vacant. This ruling has been given rise to much controversy in those States whose Constitutions contain provisions similar to those of this statute; but the Constitution absolutely prohibits them in that State. The remarks on bribery as a disquali-

quipping the county. Observing that the 224 of election at the time. The ob- that the fully com- which the

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administration  
quisite to  
of elec-  
tion may  
most every  
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district  
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of fact, vote,  
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C. Wines  
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stitutions  
of Texas  
In his  
ation for

plagues, pestilence, famine, and  
based upon the supposed influence  
of the planets. Mr. Proctor and others  
thought that the cause of the  
ing. In the first place, that if the  
the planets named would all be  
together. In fact, Saturn does  
perihelion until 1855. Uranus  
helion next spring, but does not  
arrive at its perihelion until six  
hence. It was also denied by sci-  
entific authority that there was any  
fear even possible to the earth, even  
predicted perihelion should come  
together. Still, almost every  
planet was to be placed to  
Jupiter, the most powerful of all  
has reached the dreaded perihelion  
is already turning to retrograde  
having in any way injured his  
earth.

That the sun has felt the  
planet, as shown in the previous  
spots and outbursts of gases  
not improbable, and through the  
of the sun upon the earth our plan-  
et, we feel the same influence in  
of the sun, and the power of the  
enormous power of the bright  
shining so quietly in the sky.  
has shown that the power which  
ut forth to hold it apart in his  
the combined attraction of the  
of the sun, and the power of the  
than the pull upon it of the  
earth's pull upon it, according  
authorities, is equal to the  
22,000,000,000 lbs. of steel, or  
one foot in diameter. So, if  
power of gravity were all the  
to the earth, evidently he is not  
power. But, as we have seen, far  
hood of worlds which surround

death were of the peristronomons by show-  
ing that the peristronomons  
at perihelion  
at reach its  
be in peri-  
reach its  
seven years  
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very near  
and no doubt  
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the planets,  
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space, without  
of planet, the

each of the  
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a matter, is  
reflex action  
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rock, and for  
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